

The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 1, 1855

The Future.

There are many good men who think that politics engage too much of the attention of the American people. But much as we dislike excessive party spirit, we are nevertheless a firm believer in the maxim, "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." We think that the affairs of government do require the constant and calm attention of the people, for no sooner is one political agitation ended than another begins. New questions of policy are constantly arising which can only be settled by the omnipotent voice of the people. There is, therefore, no rest for the public mind in this country.

Although we have just finished a hot contest for governor in Ohio, yet the minds of the people are already considering the important question, who shall be the next President of the United States?

Every year of the existence of this great and mighty republic as it increases the importance and dignity of the Presidency, adds, also to the responsibilities of that high office. Our forefathers by awarding it to such men as Washington, Adams and Jefferson, have taught us to consider it as the appropriate reward of patriotic devotion to the welfare of the republic. It should be conferred only upon men distinguished for their virtues, and the eminent services which they have rendered to the country. The Chief Magistrate of the Union ought to be a statesman of extensive experience and observation, for so varied and complicated are the domestic and foreign affairs of the country that it requires no small amount of political skill to manage the government firmly and wisely.

We regard a reverence for, and devotion to the Constitution as the highest, — yes, as indispensable qualifications for the Presidency, especially at this time when a host of fanatics headed by men like Seward and Grimes are attempting to organize a sectional and anti-constitutional party.

We abhor and utterly repudiate all connection with that detestable organization, even though it should assume the high sounding title of *Reformers*. We pronounce it but abolitionism in disguise, and warn the conservative men of this country to beware of it. Are the disciples of CLAY and WEBSTER prepared to join in an unholy alliance with abolitionists and disunionists? God forbid! No, let us rather rally around the glorious standard so long borne aloft by the immortal gallant HARRY CLAY, and so long defended by such champions as Webster, Crittenden, Winton, Corwin, Ewing, and Vinton. The conservative men of Maine, of Massachusetts, and of New York are already rushing to the rescue of that standard which has now for more than a year been trailed in the dust by vile traitors; shall they not meet with a response from Ohio?

In view of the state of affairs existing in the United States, we do not hesitate to say that we regard it as a matter of the utmost importance that the conservative men of the Union should present a man of sound conservative principles, and national feelings for the Presidency in 1856. Such a man is MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York. His short administration was a bright era in the history of this republic, distinguished as it was by a policy which secured us peace and prosperity at home, and the highest respect abroad.

Although we would greatly prefer Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, there are many other conservative men in the country whom we would be proud to support. We may name some of them at some other time. We wish to say a few words in regard to the method of calling a convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency in 1856. We would say let the Convention be called by the committee appointed by the National Whig Convention in 1852, for if we are not mistaken that committee was charged with the duty of making arrangements for the holding of a National Convention in 1856, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency.

Our Sentiments.
We published last week, without comment a call for "a grand Republican jubilee," to be held at Columbus, in November next. The several county committees of the State are requested to take action to secure the attendance of as many citizens from their several counties as possible. — We most sincerely hope that no man in Fairfield will disgrace this county by attending a convention which will deserve the same infamous immortality that the celebrated Hartford Convention has obtained.

We feel it to be our duty to denounce in the most unmeasured terms the proposed convention. What its character and objects are to be, may be judged from the fact that CHARLES SUMNER and WM. H. SEWARD are among the speakers invited. — Those men are the leaders of the great movement now being made to organize a sectional party, a party founded upon geographical distinctions. The proposed convention is without doubt called for the purpose of aiding in the formation of that party. We pronounce it to be a TREASONABLE convention, and warn all true patriots, all men attached to the Constitution and the Union to avoid having any connection whatever with it.

The elections in New York and Massachusetts, take place now on the same day — next Tuesday.

The U. S. Senatorship.
One of the most important duties of the legislature, soon to assemble at Columbus, will be the election of a U. S. Senator, to fill the seat now occupied by Mr. Wade. Although we are very well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Wade has discharged his Senatorial duties, yet if he is to be superseded we have great anxiety to see him succeeded by a man of conservative principles and national feelings. We do not wish to see a more sectional fanatic elevated to that high place.

In our opinion there is no man in Ohio better qualified to discharge the high and responsible duties of U. S. Senator, than the Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON. During the long period in which he served in the lower house of Congress he displayed in a very eminent degree all the talents which distinguished the true statesman. He was there a working member, and moreover a firm and decided advocate of those great measures of national policy so ably upheld by CLAY and WEBSTER, which had they been adopted would have promoted incalculably the glory and prosperity of the Republic. We would rejoice to see Mr. Vinton again in the councils of the nation, especially at this time when the conservative men of the country are again about to rally in defence of the great principles which they learned from the eloquent lips of the immortal CLAY and WEBSTER.

We have no doubt but the anti-slavery fanatics in the legislature will bring forward a sectional man for the office of Senator. If they do so we shall most sincerely pray for his defeat. We are tired of factionism. We will no longer bow to the dictations of fanatical abolitionists. We would rather see a sound national democrat in the Senate of the United States, than such a detestable abolitionist as JOSEPH R. GRIMES.

We hope, therefore, that the conservative men in the legislature of Ohio will rally around the standard of the noble SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Gallia. Elevate him to the Senate of the United States, and we will faithfully follow him in the discharge of his station, and a worthy successor will be to the place once occupied by those wise and conservative statesmen, EWING and CORWIN.

The old Whig Party.
We observe that in many parts of the Union the old Whig party is showing more vitality than was supposed, a few weeks ago, it possessed. Some of its ablest champions, men like WINTON and BARNARD have declared that it is not dead, and warmly and earnestly advocate its re-organization. They are justly alarmed by the attempts which are now being made to form a great and formidable sectional party to bear the title of Republican. They see nothing in it but hostility to the Union, and the Constitution.

The men who control the Republican movement will be sadly mistaken if they suppose that they can force the national Whigs of the North into this detestable and treasonable organization. We raise the standard of rebellion, and openly and boldly say that rather than again join in an unholy alliance with disunionists and abolitionists, we will advocate the reorganization of the glorious old Whig party. The principles for which it contends are right, and why therefore should we abandon them? Let the Whig banner be but unfurled to the breeze and thousands of good, patriotic men will rally around and support it. What has the Whig party gained by its late fusion with *gangs* of various kinds? Nothing but disgrace. Let it be reorganized and it will then in the language of BARNARD, "stand redeemed and purified by the trial of fire through which it has passed."

The position which we have assumed to-day will surprise all, and perhaps, displease some of our readers. We feel, however, that the position which we have assumed is the right one, and we are determined to maintain it firmly and decidedly. We believe that the safety and prosperity of the Union depends upon the defeat of the Republican organization, and against it we will ever wage unceasing war.

Hon. V. B. Horton.
Among the new members who will appear on the floor of the next Congress, one of the most prominent will be Mr. HORTON, of this district. Although he is an able and effective speaker, yet from what we know of his habits and disposition we think he will be a working member, and will not consume the time of the House by making speeches unless demanded by the importance of the occasion.

Judging from the high conservative tone of his able speech in this city, previous to the late election, we think he will prove a very useful member of the next Congress, the conservative members of which will have it in their power to do much towards reorganizing a party now nearly disintegrated.

P. Van Trump, Esq.
We give this gentleman great credit for the firm and independent stand which he took previous to the election, in opposition to fusionism. When a strange delusion seized his old political associates, he, unmoved by all the denunciations of his former friends, remained true to his country, and true to the Constitution. By his decided adherence in such a trying hour to what he believed to be right, he proved himself to be a true patriot, and a man eminently worthy of the confidence of his fellow citizens.

We are glad to see the name of NELSON H. VAN VOORHES, of Athens county, proposed by some of the papers for the speakership of the Ohio House of Representatives. He is a very fit man for the place.

The Bank Tax.
The Ohio Regis is making much ado because the Hocking Valley Bank refused to pay the tax illegally imposed upon it. That journal professes to have a high regard for the Constitution of the United States. This bank refused to pay the taxes levied upon it because the Courts of the United States have declared that they are illegal. Was not the treasurer of Fairfield county enjoined from collecting the taxes of the Hocking Valley Bank by a court legally organized under that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States? Has not the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly decided the tax to be illegal? Is it not, now, the duty of every good citizen to cheerfully acquiesce in that decision?

If we understand the position of a portion, at least, of the Democratic party of Ohio, they desire the legislature to nullify the authority of the Courts of the United States. They would compel the banks to pay illegal taxes although those courts have decided that they are illegal under the Constitution. We heard a prominent member of the Democratic party remark the other day that he was sorry they were defeated before they had completed their war upon the banks. He said that if the Democratic party had a majority in the legislature they would pass a law prohibiting the banks from bringing any suit in the Courts of Ohio until they should pay the illegal taxes. What would such a law amount to, we ask, but a nullification of the Constitution of the United States. It would be the same in its character with the "Personal Liberty Bill" which brought eternal infamy and disgrace upon the late legislature of Massachusetts. We hope that Ohio will never attempt thus to trample under foot the authority of the general government.

We must say that we are highly pleased with the firmness and independence with which the banks of Ohio have maintained their rights, against the unjust attacks which have been made upon them. They have taught demagogues some respect for the supremacy of the laws and the Constitution.

High Prices of Provisions in Europe.—The Berlin National Zeitung, of Sept. last, in stating the high price of all articles of merchandise, including provisions, takes occasion to drop a remark on our peculiar American commercial policy that should have its effect with the people, if not with the government. The following is an extract:

Not only grain, meat, oil and spirits have recently risen in price, but there is almost no description of goods which is not dearer. We have not known for years a period in which the advance in prices has been so universal as at present. Imports, raw material and domestic fabrics are all dear. Many different causes may be alleged as the origin of this dearness, one being the increase of the circulating medium. Since 1848 the gain in gold and silver has been enormous, and a great proportion of gold and silver has flown from the lands where they are produced, to Europe. To this increase of the metallic mediums of exchange, we may add that one of the omission of paper money, and it is natural enough that an accumulation of the means of purchase should result in the extension of the demands and prices. — This general increase in the circulating medium and its concentration in Europe, is especially owing to the cause that North America, by over-speculation in the importing business, has driven the precious metals from her own markets to those of England and the European continent. — Only of late has trade revived in America to such an extent as to attract gold and silver to it. To fully effect this, North America must increase her export to Europe, and this supposes a great increase in our prices here. Fortunately the increase of American exports which is to balance the state of the money market on the other side of the ocean, will be made principally for breadstuffs and provisions, so that an equilibrium in prices will be first manifested in these.

BRINGING DOWN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—A number of the citizens of Concord, N. H., (where flour is selling at \$12.50 per barrel,) recently got up a subscription and sent an agent to the West to purchase 300 bbls. He returned a few days ago and delivered it to the subscribers at \$8.75 per bbl. This plan has been adopted in several towns in the East.

The citizens of Thompsonville, Connecticut, recently united in purchasing two hundred and fifty-two barrels of flour from the manufacturers of Rochester, and it was delivered at their doors for \$9.36 per barrel. This was a saving of \$2.50 or \$3.00 on a barrel. The "bread league" in Charlestown, Mass., has been organized, and five hundred barrels of flour have been subscribed for. When eight hundred barrels have been taken up the agent will proceed to the West to purchase flour.

Sulphur and unslacked lime put into a tub of water, in which they are quickly intimately mixed and the trees and plants syringed with the clear liquid after these substances have settled at the bottom.

There are now five vacancies in the Senate, the terms of Messrs. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Atchison of Missouri, Pettit of Indiana, Cooper of Pennsylvania, and Gwin of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

BEHIND THE AGE.—Among all her seaward looking cliffs, Spain has not a single lighthouse, for the Pyrenees to Point Europa; she has no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs; and till lately there has been no safety for travelers on the highway.

The fig harvest of the East for the present year is said to be most abundant, and the quality is fair, though there has been too much rain for the highest excellence.

Iron ore in great abundance has been found in the bluffs of Muscatine, Iowa. It was brought to light in digging a cut for a railroad.

At a race on Long Island on Thursday between the mare Flora Temple and the pacer Hero, the latter made the quickest time on record, doing a mile in two minutes and twenty eight seconds.

A Southern paper says that a Mr. Ellis, of Tennessee, has emancipated twenty-four slaves of both sexes belonging to him.

Arrival of the George Law.
New York, Oct. 29.—The United States mail steamer George Law arrived this evening, at 6 o'clock, from Aspinwall, bringing five hundred and fifty passengers and \$1,670,000 in treasure. She brings the California mails to the 24th inst.

She connected at the Latham with the John L. Stephens, which brought down nearly \$1,900,000 in treasure.

The J. L. Stephens passed the Golden Gate on the 11th, and the Cortes on the 13th, both bound up.

The principal consignees are Drexel & Company, \$350,000; the Metropolitan Bank, \$200,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$300,000; William Hoge & Co., \$100,000.

The news from California is unimportant. All the returns of the election have been received but not officially counted. — The whole Know Nothing State ticket was elected. Johnson's majority for Governor is over 5,000. The whole number of votes polled was 96,000.

The legislature is composed of 12 K. N.'s, 39 Democrats and 2 Whigs.

The prohibitory law was defeated by 6,000 majority.

Ex-Governor Foote, Ex-Congressman Marshall and Patton are the prominent N. K. candidates for U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Gwin. Gen. Dwyer, U. S. Secretary of State, had left for the Atlantic States, to claim his seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

A party of 130 recruits left San Francisco with the steamer Uncle Sam, to join Walker's expedition at San Juan del Sur, and another party was to go shortly from Nevada.

Judge Norton had decided that the sale of the ship property made by the city in December 1853 for one million of dollars, was invalid.

A destructive fire had occurred at Jamestown, causing a loss of property to the value of \$75,000. The principal sufferers are Mr. Dodge, Druggist, and Messrs. Donovan, Hoffman and Butterfield, merchants. Among the buildings consumed was the Masonic Hall.

Advices from Oregon announce the safety of Gov. Stephens.

The English steamer Bolivia had arrived at Panama bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 14th, and from Callao to the 26th.

Ex-Governor Bigler was a passenger on board the Steamer on his way to the United States.

The news by her is unimportant.

Dates from Australia are to the 26th of July.

Hazell flour sold in Melbourne on the 7th for 50 pounds per ton.

San Francisco Market.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26th.—Considerable activity has prevailed during the last fortnight, and in many articles a material advance has taken place.

The market was buoyant at the close, at the following rates:

Gallego & Hazell Flour, \$14 to 14.25.
Clear Pork \$22.50 per bbl. Hams in brine 21c; Bacon, extra clear 24c; new Butter 60c. Crushed Sugar 14c. Turpentine 1.06. Syrup 75.

Washington, Oct. 30th.—The President has decided that the resolution of February, 1855, providing for "the brevet rank of Lieut. General, under which Gen. Scott received that appointment, gives him additional pay and allowance, and that it is retroactive in its operation from May 29th, 1847. This decision has been communicated to Gen. Scott.

Geo. C. Fairfield has been appointed Consul to the port of Louis Isle, France.

The argument in the Florida case was continued in the Court of Claims, to-day, by Mr. Sherman, chiefly in support of a claim for interest on damages demanded under the Spanish treaty.

Disruptive Fire.
Boston, Oct. 30th.—At 9 o'clock this morning Sanford's Cotton Factory, at Cambridge, near Worcester, was destroyed by a fire, together with the outbuildings, a considerable quantity of cotton.

The loss is estimated at \$50,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

A female operative perished in the flames; two others are reported to have been killed by jumping from the windows. Other persons were injured.

When the train left the fire was still raging, and much further damage was feared.

The Albany Argus tells a story of a man buying oats, a few days since, who gave a fifty dollar bill in mistake for a five. On discovering the blunder, and hastening to have it rectified, he found the recipient of it deliberately rubbing out the cypher on the bill, in order to make his cash account square with his funds. An exchange of a "five" for a "fifty" saved the latter from further defalcation, and fully satisfied both parties.

Mildew is one of the greatest pests of green houses and all sorts of plant structures. The following remedy has been tried in the houses of the London Horticultural Society, and it is thought will prove efficacious:

"Sulphur and unslacked lime put into a tub of water, in which they are quickly intimately mixed and the trees and plants syringed with the clear liquid after these substances have settled at the bottom."

For the purposes of medical medicine hereafter to be common use the more general medicines now prepared in a concentrated and purely medicinal form, from the vegetable kingdom, are only admitted into practice, being more thorough and efficient agents, and always under the entire control of the practitioner, and under no circumstances capable of producing any of the disastrous results seen in every community where mineral and all such medical agents have been the chief reliance.

Office—Tallmadge House, over White & Latta's Store, Residence, Rev. Samuel Carpenter, Broadway, Oct. 28, 1855.—15.

To Architects.
Architects Office, Lancaster, Oct. 16, 1855.

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Commercial Intelligence.
Lancaster Market.
Gazette Office, Nov. 1, 1855.—Our quotations this morning are as follows:—Wheat, 1.55; 1.60; Flour, 9.75; 10.00; Corn, 35c; Rye, 50c; Oats, 25c; Cloverseed—best, Timothy seed, 2.00; 2.25; Potatoes, 25c; Beans, 40c; Butter, 12c; 15c; Eggs, 40c; Salt, 2c; Sugar, 30c; 10c; White Fish, 15c; 10c; Pickled, 10c; 10c; 10c; Vinegar, 12c; 10c; Tobacco, 25c; 25c; Hay, 8.00; 8.00; Towhee, 10c; 10c; Whisky, 35c; 35c; 35c.

Cincinnati Market.
CINCINNATI, October 30.—Flour.—The market is steady, and prices are without any essential change. The demand is active. The sales comprise 183 bbls at \$8; 235 do at \$7.95; 600 do at \$8; 330 do delivered at Hamilton, at \$8, and 330 do at 7.90. The receipts during the last 24 hours were 3,100 barrels of Flour. We notice a sale of 50 bags Buckwheat at \$4.25 per bag.

Grain, the demand for Wheat continues active at very full prices. A sale of 2,000 bush, inferior red at 1.55.

Whiskey, the market has undergone no change. The sales to-day comprise 250 bbls from river and railways at 33c.

Cheese, the market is firm with an active demand. The sales add up 1,200 boxes at 9c, and 200 do Durham farm at 12c.

Butter, there is a continued good demand for roll and choice Dairy packed. The sales to-day comprise 10 firkins prime and extra choice at 26c; 6 bbls roll at 20c; and 4,500 lbs summer packed at 13c; 14c.

Oil, Linseed has again advanced, with sales of 15 bbls at 95c, and 28 do at 1.00. The stock is very tight.

Lead, sales of 275 pigs at 7c. The market is buoyant.

Sugar, the demand is only moderate, but prices are unchanged. The sales are confined to small lots, at 6 1/2c for low fair and prime.

Coffee, a sale of 75 bags good Rio at 12c.

Molasses, a sale of 50 bbls at 37c. The market continues dull.

Dried Fruit, sales of 13 bbls Apples and Peaches, at 1.25 for the former, and 1.50 for the latter.

New York Market.
New York, October 30.—Flour, drooping, with sales of 17,000 bbls at 9.12 for Straight State; 8.37 for good Ohio, and 9.87 for Southern.

Wheat, declined, with sales of 34,000 bush.

Corn, lower, with sales of 44,000 bush.

Pork, active, with sales of 1100 barrels.

Beef, dull. Sales of 200 bbls.

Lard, less active, with sales of 1500 bbls.

Whisky, firm. Sales of 630 barrels.

Coffee, quiet, with sales of 809 bags.

Sugar, dull, with sales of 1330 bbls.

Molasses, declined, with sales of 100 bbls Orleans at 36c.

Lard, quiet and steady.

Iron, declined, with sales of 100 tons Scotch Pig at 35.50 per ton.

Tobacco, firm. Sales of 50 bbls.

Freights, unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Flour, market undergoes no change; there is a moderate export demand, and further sales of 300 bbls standard brands have been made at 9.00 per bbl; 100 bbls for November delivery on private terms, and 1000 bbls extra at 9.62.

Wheat, demand fair and prices steadily maintained: sales of 1,000 bush Southern and Pennsylvania at 2.00 per bushel for Prime Red, and 2.12c for fair and prime White—including a cargo of 3,300 bush at latter figure yesterday afternoon.

Groceries, no change.

Provisions, no change.

New York Cattle Market.
New York, October 31.—Beef—5,500 head sold at 7 1/2c—being a decline.

Sheep—18,000 head sold at a decline from our last quotations.

Pigs—The sales amount to 4,000 head, at 7 1/2c for prime.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
WHAT VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT with all the conveniences, at the corner of Columbus and Mill Streets, can be had at a great bargain. Possession given April 1, 1856. Enquire at Lancaster, Nov. 1, 1855.—25. THIS OFFICE.

DR. R. S. FINLEY.
ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity. As a system of medical practice is now in vogue in this place, and is deemed proper to give a few of the distinctive features.

The use of the lancet is abandoned as a practice fraught with consequences, and a natural depletion more safe and effectual substituted, by increasing the various secretions and excretions of the body, thus reducing the circulation to any desirable extent, and avoiding the abstraction or diminution of any vital or invigorating principle of the blood.

As a SUBSTITUTE
For the poisonous mineral medicines heretofore so common in the more general medicine now prepared in a concentrated and purely medicinal form, from the vegetable kingdom, are only admitted into practice, being more thorough and efficient agents, and always under the entire control of the practitioner, and under no circumstances capable of producing any of the disastrous results seen in every community where mineral and all such medical agents have been the chief reliance.

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